

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 18, 1864.

NO. 309.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-  
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
joining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.]

J. WARNER,  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,  
SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,  
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the  
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,  
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court  
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the  
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly\*]

JAMES HARLAN, JOHN M. HARLAN,  
HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desir-  
ed, attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Frankfort and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-  
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be exceeded.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens  
of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just re-  
ceived and opened, on the Corner of Main and  
St. Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete  
assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
WHITE GOODS,  
LINENS,  
EMBROIDERIES,  
GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c., &c.  
The attention of the Ladies is particularly call-  
ed to our stock of  
DRESS GOODS,  
CLOAKS.

SHAWLS, &c., &c.  
Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of  
CLOTHS,  
CASIMERES,  
AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash ex-  
clusively, of the largest Importers East, we are  
enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louis-  
ville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge our-  
selves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above  
cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is ex-  
tended to everybody to call and examine our  
stock.

J. L. & W. H. WAGGENER,  
Late of Danville Ky.  
Dec. 21, 1863-ff.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-  
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers,  
the following Directory of all the departments  
of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY OF STATE.  
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenoo, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenoo, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Critenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

RECEIVER OF BILLS.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Adam C. Keenoo, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

LIBRARIAN.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyce, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General,

Frankfort.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal,

Frankfort.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combe, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Colling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphun, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithfield.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirie, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court,

Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owlesy, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

WE undersigned having purchased of W. A.

GAINES his grocery establishment, in the

city of Frankfort, will continue the business at  
the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the  
Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always

keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILIY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment

of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

THE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES,

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

**Gen. McClellan and his Generalship.**

We have already stated that Congress would soon supply the omissions of important despatches from and to Gen. McClellan, while he was at the head of the Army of the Potomac, but which the writer of Gen. McClellan's report thought prudent to omit, as their incorporation into it would very materially have counteracted statements made therein, and have refuted the charges against the Executive, which were intended to shift the blame from the shoulders of the General for his miserable failures in the field.

In the Atlantic Monthly for March, appears a very able review of the operations of our army in the Peninsula; it is principally confined to the examination of the reports of Generals Barnard and Barry, Chiefs of Ordnance and Engineers, which throws considerable light upon the causes which led to the disastrous failure of the campaign on the Chickahominy, and proves that the fatal mistake and indecision or obstinacy of General McClellan, in not promptly making a forward movement and an attack on Yorktown, as soon as he appeared before that place, was the main cause of the failure of the campaign.

The New York Times is reviewing the report of McClellan, and several papers, most ably written, have already appeared in that journal, in which it has shown by testimony that cannot be denied, that the view taken in the "Atlantic Monthly," of the causes of the failure alluded to, is substantially correct. Magruder was in command at Yorktown when McClellan first approached that place, and had but about 8,000 troops, but he so managed this little body, by frequently changing their position, as to blind our General as to the true number in his battlements; McClellan in his own despatches, estimating them at some 20,000—when our army approached, and the rebels were making preparations for an early retreat, to the utter surprise of Magruder; Gen. McClellan set to work digging trenches and raising up batteries, in which work he expended a precious month's time, or more, and thus gave the rebels time to fortify Richmond the more strongly in the line of the expected approach, and at the same time to draw in their scattered columns to reinforce their little force in front of our most powerful army, which then consisted of more than 100,000 of fine troops as ever entered the field.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion of W. S. Doak a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions, to wit: W. S. Doak, Jonathan McNeil, Robert Hays, David Williams, and C. B. Faris, who reported the following:

1. Resolved, That we do, and shall continue to, adhere to the doctrines of the Union party in Kentucky, as we have always held them, "The Union—the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." That we hold to these doctrines, notwithstanding any political condition, to the contrary, and regard them as the true conservative basis, equally opposed to those who make either the continuation, or abolition, of slavery conditions to their loyalty.

2. That there is one great paramount object now before the nation; that is, the prosecution of the war to the complete suppression of the rebellion; and thereby, securing a permanent peace. And to this end it is the duty of the Federal Government to prosecute the war with its utmost energies, and by every means consistent with the Constitution and civilized war. And it is the duty of our Representative in Congress, without either dodging, or factious opposition, to render all possible support to the Government by their voices and votes; and it is the duty of every citizen to give to the Federal Government all the aid in his power. Discarding old party names and distinctions let all be united as our common brotherhood, for the accomplishment of our common end.

3. It is the duty of every citizen to submit to the laws of Congress, until they are made void by the Supreme Court,—avoiding all vain and malicious denunciations and violent abuse of the Government; because such a course leads to open and forcible resistance, and that must necessarily lead to affiliation with the rebels. Resistance by force is treason and rebellion; and they who incite others to it, by their endless complaints and violent abuse of the Government, are guilty.

4. That the Northern faction which has falsely assumed the name of "Constitutional Union Democratic Party," and which will be represented in Convention at Chicago, have, by their slanders against the Government, by their resistance to the laws of Congress, by their wavering course, by their false and treasonable cries for peace and compromise with rebels in arms, deservedly lost the confidence of all loyal men. He was always going to move on the enemy, but always found some excuse for delay—for change of plans—for snarling and finding fault with his superiors—until time after time he missed the favorable opportunities which on several occasions were before him, if he had had the disposition or the intention to avail of them; by which he could have entered Richmond.

The secret of the whole matter may probably be summed up in the fact that McClellan, having obtained considerable eclat before the country, was seized upon by the Democratic politicians, who poisoned his mind with the bright visions of political ambition, which he was weak enough to entertain—hence his timidity and delays, and his over-cautiousness for fear some step taken, if unsuccessful, might upset his calculations, and destroy his lately formed hopes of reaching the Presidency.

Be this as it may, however, it is now, from the proofs before us, very certain that he was either decidedly unfit for his position at the head of such an army, as was the case, undoubtedly, with some of his successors, or that he was looking more to political honors than to a speedy closing of the war, by striking hard and decisive blows when he had so many splendid opportunities. And in connection with this subject, we would here remind the reader, of the remark of Major Key, one of McClellan's aids, after the battle of Antietam, in reply to the question, why his chief had not followed up the rebel army, after the issue of that battle;

"because (said he) that was not in the programme." Key was dismissed the service for the revelation he had thus made.

The letter of McClellan in favor of Judge Woodward against Gov. Curtin, just on the eve of the Pennsylvania gubernatorial election, began to open the eyes of the public more thoroughly to his position. Curtin, according to the testimony of McClellan himself one year before, was siding the army under him with every succor, whilst Woodward was known to be a copperhead of the worst type, and an avowed secessionist. This, taken in connection with his association with Fitz John Porter, contrary to the rules of the army, after the latter had been tried and convicted by his peers of a crime for which he deserved to be hung or shot, (and which, according to the code, is the punishment provided for it,) too clearly proved the looseness with which the disinterested patriotism of Gen. McClellan covers him.

**SINGULAR CAUSE FOR DESERTION.**—A Chattanooga letter-writer says the following, spoken in his presence a few days ago, by a rebel captain who had come to our lines and surrendered himself, will serve as an illustration of the manner in which our military authorities are reaching the ears and hearts of those in arms against the Government:

"Well, sir, if you would know why I deserted the Confederate service, I will tell you. It is not because of hardships in that journal, in which it has shown by testimony that cannot be denied, that the view taken in the "Atlantic Monthly," of the causes of the failure alluded to, is substantially correct. Magruder was in command at Yorktown when McClellan first approached that place, and had but about 8,000 troops, but he so managed this little body, by frequently changing their position, as to blind our General as to the true number in his battlements; McClellan in his own despatches, estimating them at some 20,000—when our army approached, and the rebels were making preparations for an early retreat, to the utter surprise of Magruder; Gen. McClellan set to work digging trenches and raising up batteries, in which work he expended a precious month's time, or more, and thus gave the rebels time to fortify Richmond the more strongly in the line of the expected approach, and at the same time to draw in their scattered columns to reinforce their little force in front of our most powerful army, which then consisted of more than 100,000 of fine troops as ever entered the field.

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"because (said he) that was not in the programme." Key was dismissed the service for the revelation he had thus made.

**War News and Army Items.**

APRIL 15.—The Associate Press despatch from Cairo, dated April 14, gives the following detail of the capture of Fort Pillow, and the massacre of people:

On Tuesday morning, April 12, Forrest, with 6,000 men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the garrison. Forrest meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain a decided advantage. Major Barth, of the Thirteenth Tennessee cavalry, was in command with 400 of that regiment and 200 of the first battalion of the Sixth U. S. heavy artillery, formerly the First Alabama cavalry, colored. The flag of truce was refused and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up till 3 p. m., when Major Barth was killed and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came in swarms, overpowering our troops and compelling their surrender.

Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed; but the infernal fiends, blood-thirsty as devils incarnate, commenced an indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded. The black soldiers becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, and the white officers having thrown down their arms, both white and black were bayoneted, shot, or sabered, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, children seven or eight years and several negro women were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead, their bodies being rolled down the banks into the river.

Dead and wounded negroes were piled into huts and burned, and several citizens, who joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded. Out of a garrison of six hundred, only two hundred remained alive.

Among our dead officers are Captain Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Akers, Strom, Wilson, Revet, and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry. Captain Boston and Lieutenant Logan, Thirteenth Tennessee, Captain Young, Twenty-fourth Missouri, and the acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford was also captured, but said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about half-past 3 o'clock. She was hailed by the rebels. Under a flag of truce, taking on the wounded, a number of rebel officers, among them Chalmers, went aboard, and some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them, and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is said to have been Captain Woodruff, of the Thirtieth Illinois infantry.

Another steamer arrived here this evening and was immediately sent to Mound City hospital to discharge her suffering cargo.

Among the wounded officers of the colored troops are Capt. Porter, Lieut. Sibberts, Adj't. Lemming. Six guns were captured, including two 10-pound Parrots, and two 12-pound howitzers.

The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move towards Memphis.

A despatch of April 11, from Little Rock, Arkansas, gives advice from Gen. Steele to the 7th. His expedition reached a point five miles south of Elkin's ferry, on Little Missouri river, about twenty miles from Camden, where he expected General Thayer with the Fort Smith force next day. On the 3d Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard under Gen. Rice with 1,200 cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed with the loss of one hundred killed and wounded and fifteen prisoners. On the 4th Maraudade attacked with three or four thousand cavalry and five pieces of artillery on the south side of Little Missouri. After five hours fighting was routed with a loss of four killed and twenty-three wounded. Our loss twenty-three wounded. There is a large force of rebels five or six miles in Steele's advance and it is not expected they will make a stand.

On the 14th April, the rebel General Buford demanded the surrender of Paducah, but while the flag of truce was in stole all the horses and plunder they could, and then left.

It is stated that about one thousand deserters from the rebel army are in Okfuscoo Swamp, Florida, regularly armed against the Confederate authorities.

It appears that the report of the sinking

of the rebel ram Tennessee at Mobile was untrue. The latest dates from that city represent the ram as getting ready to attack the Federal fleet.

A despatch from New Orleans states that a brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola, between thirty of the 14th New York cavalry and the 57th Alabama (rebel) cavalry, in which the rebels were almost annihilated in a hand-to-hand encounter with sabers.

A despatch from Denver city, dated April 14, shows that trouble with the Indians had commenced in that section.

On the 12th, a detachment of the 1st Colorado cavalry had a fight with a party of Cheyenne Indians on the north side of Platte river, near Fremont's orchard, eighty-five miles east of here, on the stage road. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded.

Several Indians were killed. Strong detachments of troops have been sent in various directions against the Indians. Some unkindness is caused by the conduct of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. They are making unusual efforts to obtain arms and ammunition, and have recently stampeded several herds of cattle near here. Very stringent orders have been issued forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians.

Governor Goodwin of Arizona, with an exploring party, had a fight on the 27th of February with the Indians, killing five.

That there is nothing that we more earnestly desire than peace and union with our whole country—North and South; but we have no terms—no compromises to offer the rebels more than that which has been constantly offered them by the Government; that is, submission to the Constitution and laws.

7. That we recommend as delegates to the Union Convention to be held in Louisville, on the 25th May next, Hon. G. Pearl and Jonathan McNeil.

Which resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, C. B. Faris and Mark Harbin were also appointed as delegates to the Louisville Convention; and that no other instructions are given save the foregoing resolutions.

C. B. Faris being called upon, addressed the meeting, in which he forcibly urged the greatest necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and complete suppression of the rebellion as the only means by which we can obtain a permanent peace, and escape national disgrace. He deprecated the idea of loyal men of Kentucky, affiliating with a party faction that had, from the commencement of this war, interposed every obstruction to their ingenuity could invent to hinder, distract, and retard the progress of the Federal Government and the Union Army. Which address was heartily responded to by the people.

After which the meeting adjourned.

JARVIS JACKSON, Chairman

J. R. MARTIN, Secretary

The correspondent of the St. Louis Union who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley

at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the filthiness than the Cairo despatch. Many of our wounded were shot in the hospital. The remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the battle, the rebels went over the field and shot the negroes who had not died from their previous wounds. Many those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, were ordered to fall into line and inhumanly shot down. Of the 350 colored troops, not more than 50 escaped the massacre, and not one officer of that command survived. Only four officers of the 13th Tennessee escaped death. The loss of the 13th Tennessee was 800 killed, and the remainder wounded and captured. General Chalmers told this correspondent, that although he was against killing negroes soldiers and their officers, and had done all in his power to stop the carnage, yet, at the same time, he believed it was right. Another officer said that our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with the negroes. While the rebels endeavored to conceal their loss, it was evident that the suffered severely. Col. Reed commanding the Tennessee regiment, was mortally wounded.

A dispatch from Cairo at 8<sup>th</sup> o'clock, p. m., of the 13th says:

No boats have been allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the Fort Pillow affair. The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder, made by a couple of hundred men, who were driven out by the fort and gunboats. After occupying a portion of the town for about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind half a dozen killed and wounded. No one hurt on our side.

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties interested, will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWYN,

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harran & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864—td.

**TEN DOLLARS.**

WILL be paid for information that will convict the person that props open the GATES and throw down the FENCES on my premises.

J. WALCOTT.

Franklin co., April 4, 1864—td.

**Master Commissioner's Notice.**

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, P/E,

vs.

Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Dfts.

In Equity.

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In Equity.

By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this 21<sup>st</sup> instant,

Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Dfts.

In Equity.

BY virtue of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, I will,

On Monday, April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1864,

at 10 A.M., in the County Court house, at Frankfort, to be held at the same time, and in the same place, as the trial of Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Dfts.

At 10 A.M., in the County Court house, at Frankfort, to be

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....APRIL 18, 1864.

### CALL FOR A UNION MEETING.

Peoples of Franklin Arise!

The unconditional Union men of Franklin county,—all citizens who are not willing to be transferred body and soul by "the majority" of the late Central Committee of the Peace Democracy of the North by the Vandigham-Wood Chicago Convention,—are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Frankfort, on Monday, April 18, 1864, County Court day, to appoint delegates to the Union State Convention, to assemble at Louisville, on the 25th May next. Let every Union man attend.

Col. R. T. JACOB and Col. FRANK WOOLFORD will address the citizens of Franklin county on the 18th day of April, it being County Court day.

April 11, 1864.—td<sup>o</sup>.-306.

The National House of Representatives, by 80 yeas to 70 nays passed a vote of severe censure upon ALEX. LONG, for his treasonable utterances.

Gen. SHERIDAN has issued an order disarming all citizens, in his department, re siding on, or south of, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, except certain authorized members of the State Militia.

Atlanta, Georgia, appears to be well fortified. A man and his wife, claiming to be just from there, arrived at Indianapolis last week, who state that there are ten miles of intrenchments around Atlanta, and thirty-two fortifications.

An officer who left Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, on the 4th instant, reports that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces, sending his infantry regiments to Richmond, and leaving three cavalry brigades, numbering 2,000 men, and an equal force of infantry, to guard the salt works near Abingdon, Virginia. One of these brigades (Armstrong's) is composed of Middle Tennesseeans, who will desert the first opportunity. Another (Harris') made up of Mississippians and Georgians, is not numerically stronger than one regiment. Such is the available rebel force for a raid into Eastern Kentucky. In well informed military circles no raid from Virginia is anticipated.

The Louisville Journal states that a "young blood" of South Carolina has reached that city; that he has only forsaken the rebel cause because he thinks their ultimate success hopeless; and that the chief of the military police has obtained for him a situation in Government employ! The probabilities are decidedly that the "young blood" is neither more nor less than a spy, and will use his "situation in Government employ," to obtain for, and furnish to, the rebel authorities information to the detriment of the Government.

It is affirmed, that there are several known rebels in Government employ at Louisville, some two or more from this vicinity, who were active in recruiting for the army of the traitors, and who were active in pointing out the business houses of Union men to the traitors when they had possession of Frankfort.

Can no deserving Union men be found to accept these situations in Government employ, that they have to be given to rebels?

### Fairbanks Pardoned.

On the 15th April, 1864; Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANKS, was pardoned out of the Kentucky Penitentiary, by Lieut. Gov. JACOB, acting Governor, in the absence of Governor BRAMLETTE, who, on the 13th, left Frankfort for Nashville, for consultation with Major General SHERMAN.

It will be remembered, that FAIRBANKS was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, with DELIA WEBSTER, by the Fayette Circuit Court, several years ago, for running off negroes. He was pardoned by Gov. CRITTENDEN. Subsequently he was again arrested, and at the February term, 1852, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, he was tried, and convicted, for enticing off slaves from Jefferson county to a free State, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. Consequently he had less than three years to serve when pardoned.

### Guerillas in Kentucky.

We have a letter from Shelby county, which states that on the forenoon of the 14th some twenty five to thirty guerrilla scoundrels crossed the Aiken's road about five miles northwest of Shelbyville, going toward Eminence; and mentions the report that they had robbed a gentleman of some \$300. The notorious BENNETT, with twenty-one scoundrels passed through Hardinsburg, on Monday the 11th April, while the Circuit Court was in session. They robbed citizens on the road of money and horses; but did not interfere with any body in town. They had a big buck negro, armed to the teeth, with them.

On the morning of the 12th they entered Hartford, and robbed the citizens, stores, &c. They then started toward Calhoun; but a portion of Col. MAXWELL's command got after them, captured six, and scattered the balance.

We have no doubt but that these guerrilla bands consist of rebel soldiers, who have returned under the amnesty oath, with some recruits, they have obtained, and probably some Federal deserters. The returned rebel soldiers, are expecting that their armies will be successful in getting into Kentucky, when they can rejoin them, recruited in health and vigor, with their booty. None of these scoundrels should be taken prisoners. Col. STOKES's mode of warfare with HUGHES and FEAGAN's men should be adopted, and enforced against rebel spies.

General GRANT does not seem to fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the Army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, and believes it can be done by them here. Caters to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasms at the report that the Lieutenant General is about to banish their wares from the lines.

We are informed, that a rebel force of over one thousand infantry, attacked the camp of Col. GALLUSS, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, at Paintsville, in Johnson county, Ky., on the 13th April. Col. GALLUSS's force was seven hundred strong. The rebels, supposed to be under Gen. JONES, made a most furious charge upon the camp, and were met by the brave Fourteenth with great gallantry; but the rebels being too numerous to give the Kentuckians a fair chance at them, they fell back slowly to a more advantageous position; and where they were soon again assaulted by the rebels, who were exulting over their supposed easy victory. The second rebel charge was gallantly met, and nobly repulsed by the Federals, driving the rebels from the field, in such haste that they left their wounded and dead in our hands.

Col. TRUE, of the Fortieth Kentucky, at Mt. Sterling; and as soon as he heard of the attack on the Fourteenth, he pushed forward, under orders, toward Pound Gap, hoping to intercept a t that point the rebels who were in full retreat.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—The Louisville Journal of the 15th says, that Messrs. SPRINT & CO., sold yesterday three hogheads of tobacco at the extraordinary prices of \$170, \$73.50, and \$35.50 per one hundred pounds. The three hogheads were grown by Mr. J. B. COOK, of Hart county, and were purchased, the first one, by Mr. DANIEL SPALDING, JR., the second by Messrs. DUNAKAKE, Lancaster, & CO., and the last by Messrs. MUSSELMAN & CO. The price paid for the first hoghead is the highest ever obtained in this city. As possibly some may think that this high-priced tobacco might have been in small packages instead of hogheads, we give the weight of each. The first hoghead weighed 1,045 pounds, the next one 1,200, and the last one 1,180. Old Hart has borne off the palm, and Mr. COOK stands out far a head of his many rivals in this friendly and pleasant strife for high prices.

SENATOR HENDERSON, who represented the conservatives, while B. GRATZ BROWN represented the radicals of the Missouri Legislature, during the struggle for the election of United States Senators,—in a speech in the United States Senate on the proposed amendment of the Constitution for the abolition of slavery said:—

Mr. President, the country may not yet be prepared for the announcement, but I am free to say but two alternatives in this matter present themselves to my mind. There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery, the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. To this end must it come at last. For the expression of this sentiment I shall be called a fanatic. I cannot help it; it is my opinion, and it is my duty to say it. It is fanaticism, it is only that species of fanaticism that springs from conviction. It results not from any sudden abhorrence of slavery, for I have been in its midst all my life. It does not spring from hatred of slaveholders, for, whether in honor or shame, I am a slaveholder to day.

HEAD-QUARTERS C. S. FORCES,  
LIVINGSTON, TEXAS., March 30, 1864.  
Col. Stokes, Commanding at Sparta:

DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 29th inst., is just received, 4 o'clock, P. M., and gives me but little time to consult even myself, much less my officers and men. I have seen but few of them in the last week. I also wish to see and consult Major Bleeding. He and his command have been under my command. And, Colonel, I must insist on your letting me have ample time to see these men. I will be able to give you satisfaction by Saturday or Sunday, and will be sure to give you a positive answer. I think it would be ungenerous and unfair in me to decide so important a matter as this for those men; for the reason that there are a quantity of officers for the number of men; say, five (5) Captains and the same number of Lieutenants. And, Colonel, I will pledge myself that I will allow none of my men to make any hostile movements until I give you full satisfaction; and, in fact, it is not my intention to do further soldiering in these parts. & Colonel, I would have come myself but for ill health. I have sore eyes and am quite poorly to-day. I deem it proper in me to say to you, that there are a quantity of men in the country claiming to belong to my command that do not, and most of them are engaged in robbing and stealing, and one Captain Billberry has absented himself from my command, and is now under my command, nor will I be responsible for his conduct. He is now off, as I am informed, on an expedition of some kind. Colonel, will you be so kind as to indulge me for the time asked for, and let me know by the bearer of this.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

Your enemy,  
JOHN M. HUGHES,  
Col. 5th Tenn., Reg. C. S. A.

P. S.—Colonel, I prefer bringing all my command at once. I think that would be best.

REPLY OF COL. STOKES:  
HEAD-QUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,  
Sparta, Tenn., April 1st, 1863.

John M. Hughes, Col. 5th Regt. Tenn., Vol. C. A.

SIR: Yours of the 30th ult. has just been handed me by Mr. Harp, in which you ask for time to decide what you will do? This, I must confess, somewhat surprised me, as I understood from your first note that all you wanted was to know whether you and your command would be allowed to take the oath or be paroled. I stated to you in reply, that you and your men would be required to take the oath, or be sent around for exchange; meaning thereby, that all, or a part could take the oath, and the remainder be sent around for exchange. You inform me that you would have come to see me, but for the reason of ill health. In order that this matter may be speedily adjusted, I send Lieut. Col. Corbin, and Major Clift, with an escort, to deliver this communication, and to hear whatever you may have to propose. Time is precious and forgoe sence, I therefore demand an immediate answer, or all correspondence will cease and hostilities again be renewed.

Wm. B. Stokes,  
Col. 5th Tenn. Cav. Comdg.

We learn that Col. Stokes is doing excellent work, and will have the last guerrilla a prisoner, or a corpse.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Elder W. T. Moore, at the residence of the bride's father in Clark county, Ky., Mr. W. B. MOORE, of this city, and Miss ANNIE M. THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864 AMANDA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Brie Grier.

HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C.

Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864.—im.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

January 28, 1864.

## MISCELLANY.

### Naming the Baby.

BY CLAIRE WINCHESTER.

"What will thee call her, friend Robert?"  
The smiling young city gentleman, of whom this question was asked, widened the curve of his lip by a still broader smile as he replied in a cheery voice, "I don't know, Aunt Rebecca, that we shall find any name good enough." and then the laugh in his heart gushed out with a merry leap, and broke into little waves of music, that floated in the air until they melted away under the broad beams of the sun.

That happy, peaceful June had brought rare gifts of rosy-crowned days and peaceful nights, of singing birds and incense of roses, but for one home it had held a more precious gift than all, even a little human life, whose faint wavering cries had been the key-note in many hearts to very sweet songs of thanksgiving.

It was a very pleasant home and warm hearts that welcomed the little stranger;—Friend Robert Wilson, as Aunt Rebecca called him, the gentle mother, and Willie and Ray, baby's brothers. Willie was a stout, manly boy of five, always playing colt, and whipping his little square boots to put more life into them. Ray was only three, but his great black eyes opened wider and wider every day at all the new things he discovered, or thought he did, and that was just as well. Willie and Ray had been a fine little span, but the baby sister interfered there, for Ray has eyes for nothing else but her strange, wonderful ways.

And now the fierce Belinda let us see, Who loves boast her claims as F. F. V.

How she delighted in the days of yore, E're yet the "tyrant's heel" crushed Baltimore, Ablaze in red and white to march the street, In hopes some Federal officer to meet, That she might crush him by her angry frown And "touch me not" gyrations of her gown, And by her rude remarks, which, as she went, Though made to others, yet for him were meant.

And now to see her hold her F. F. nose, As by her house some colored soldier goes:

Who would suspect how well that scented she knew,

Yea almost since her earliest breath she drew, Or that her nose once made its favorite nest

In the warm cushion of black mammy's breast;

Or that her lips, now curled in proud disdain, Did from that bosom sweetest banquet drain—

While foster brother Sambo by her side

From the twin fount his infant wants supplied;

Yet closer ties of colored kin than these

Could scandal speak of, if she did but please,

Of dusky cousins in whose features speaks

The blood that tints the proud Belinda's cheeks,

And more than one of whom were sold, they say,

Her summer trips and Newport parties pay.

And now to Newport gossip appropos,

'Twas then Belinda caught her Southern beau,

Virginian he, though, when he was a child,

His parents moved to Mississippi's wild,

These dying left him lord of all their lands,

(Five thousand acres,) and five hundred hands,

Smith is his name a genuine F. F. V.

And doubtless sprung from Norman pedigree,

As the world goes betwixt me and you

A very clever fellow is he too.

At Yale with credit took his, his degree

And ever since has sought to take his ease.

Why should he not, who owned at twenty-two

One hundred men, their wives and daughters,

too?

You know 'tis by the human stock they hold

That in the South the planters' wealth is told,

And some of Smith's, though scarcely in their teens,

Cost him ten thousand each in New Orleans;

But these were fancy stocks with guarantees

To be least three-quarters F. F. V.

Mr. Smith at home, lived as you see the while

In what some call the patrician style,

But every summer 'tis his wont to roam

From the sultry atmosphere of home,

For fevers, heat and fierce mosquitoes, too,

He liked as little as most people do,

And gaily passed his summers at the springs,

In poker, hops, flirtations and such things.

Smith was indeed, a lion with the fair,

As rich young Southern planters mostly are.

This says but little of itself, but then,

He was also a favorite with the men.

None gave more suppers, nor at greater cost;

More freely loaned, nor coolly won and lost.

Alas! for Smith, those halcyon days are o'er;

He visits Newport and the springs no more;

His home is now some Confederate camp;

His mission meager, and his lodgings damp;

And negro traders give him now commands,

Whom once he thought unfit to shake his hands;

From his farm by yellow Yazzo's shores,

His human chattels run away by scores.

Ask Smith why is it that he starves and fights?

He grimly tells you, for his Southern Rights.

Smith's rights? who more than any man on earth,

Did it please him ever since his birth;

Whose only business was to spend the cash

Supplied him by the overseer's lash.

But, to be just to Smith, we ought to tell

He was not prompt or anxious to rebel,

Being again the unfortunate subject of laughter, poor Ray hid his face in the sofa cushions,

and made faces to his heart's content.

The long twilight vanished before the full moon, and silence full of content, gathered with the evening shadows.

The little nameless baby, with its face flooded with the moon-beams, had brought a calm into the hearts of others too deep for words. Just

so might the "babe of Bethlehem" have slept in its mother's arms more than eighteen hundred years ago—that "wonderful babe who should bear, through all time, the names of 'Prince' and 'King,'" and sweetest of all, "Savior." How could hearts covered by the rust of the world but be silent with such a memory?

But that quiet sleep was over, and restlessness took its place. All through the night the little one moaned in her sleep, and with the morning light came the sad truth to loving hearts that heaven would soon claim its own again, and leave that pleasant home desolate. Not long they waited, for when the first sunbeams came as a mockery of grief into the quiet room, they rested with loving touch upon the chilled form of the darling babe. With Death for a heisman, it had launched its bark upon another sea, than that of time; and though all believed that the same "babe of Bethlehem" would save it from harm, yet it was only the eye of faith that could see the Saviour through so thick shadows.

Kind friends dressed the tiny form in pure white robes, and laid her away to sleep under the green grass and the waning roses.

Very lonely seemed the pleasant room as they gathered there at twilight; and Ray's voice grew very soft as he said,—

"Mamma, baby did not have any name here; the angels will give her one now she has gone back to them. But how shall we know what to call her when we see her?"

"Ah, Ray, that question has puzzled older heads than yours or mine, and will until we hear the 'new name' given to those who with all meekness and humility have worn it, on earth, in their foreheads, though unseen by men and unknown even to themselves."—Independent.

**GREAT ROBERT OF DIAMONDS.**—A young man stopped at one of the Chicago hotels and dealt largely for some time in gold and silver watches with Mr. Arnold and other jewelers. On last Friday he went to Mr. Arnold's ostensibly to write a letter, and being supplied with materials sat down by the safe, the door of which stood open. His letter being finished the young man left for the Post office, and Mr. Arnold, having occasion to go to the safe found, to his astonishment, that a box containing diamonds to the amount of \$5,000 was missing. The suspect thief speedily left the city, and no trace of him had been discovered up to the latest dates.

From the Baltimore Clipper.  
**SECECH IN CRINOLINE.**

BY A. B. H\*\*\*\*\*.

Oh, woman, woman, since the world began, And Eve first taught rebellion unto man, Ne'er has the serpent woed you by his wile to be his partner in a baser guile, Than that by which he now in league with you, Degrades your sex, and stabs your country too; But when had e'er philosophy the art To solve the riddle of the female heart? Or where by rules of logic could explain The subtle movements of a woman's brain? See Clara, richly blessed with female grace, Her form enchanting, beautiful her face.

Her manners gentle, and her air refined, And all her nature seeming soft and kind.

Who would suspect how much she loves a cause

That makes of mothers and of wives outlaws;

That sees the unprotected maiden sold To any brutal master for his gold.

That plies the lash on women's naked back,

And cuts the bloodhound on her flying track;

How often does Clara, in aught else so kind,

That such base crimes against her sex is blind;

And daily worships with a secret kiss

The pictured heroes of a cause like this—

Nor few the youths whom her upbraiding frown

Sent to the rebel armies from the town,

And the red field of Gettysburg can tell

Where more than one of her young lovers fell;

Sadly to Clara bid we now adieu—

A lovely woman, yet a rebel too!

And now the fierce Belinda let us see,

Who loves boast her claims as F. F. V.

How she delighted in the days of yore,

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